

# A TIP!

If you want to do business  
Advertise in The Herald.  
It gets results.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 6, 1870

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1902

# WEATHER TODAY.

Forecast for Salt Lake.  
Partly cloudy, probably showers.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## RAWLEY PROBABLY KILLED BY MEMBER OF POSSE

Bullet Found in Dead Man's Body Is From a .38-Caliber Pistol—Tracy Used a Rifle.

Fugitive Has Again Eluded His Pursuers—State Militia Will Not Be Called Upon to Take Charge.

SEATTLE, WASH., July 4.—Was Neil Rawley killed by a member of the posse? The finding of a .38-caliber bullet in his body leads Coroner Hope to believe that he was shot to death by some one other than the desperado, Tracy. While the coroner will wait until Tracy is either captured or killed before making an investigation, he is certain the unfortunate man was hit with a bullet from a gun in the hands of one of the party chasing the convict.

The important and startling discovery was made this afternoon about 4 o'clock. Up to that time it was believed that Tracy had sent the bullet into Rawley's body. When the lead missile finally located in the breast just over the heart, it proved to be a bullet from a .38-caliber pistol.

Coroner Hope, who was present at the post mortem, preserved the small piece of the lead. If Tracy is captured and it is found that he had firearms in his possession besides the 30-30 rifle, it will then be established fact that, being close pressed by the officers of the law, he took a desperate chance with his revolver. Then there is a possibility that Rawley might have been hit accidentally by J. A. Knight, who was a member of the posse.

Mr. Knight carried a .38-caliber revolver, and was near Officer Breez when he was shot and killed by Tracy. He states he distinctly saw Tracy fire and kill the patrolman. Almost at the same time he raised his gun and sent a shot in the direction of the man who had leveled his gun at Breez. He does not remember seeing Rawley in the party.

SEATTLE, WASH., July 4.—On roads ambushed and patrolled by guards armed with new Winchester rifles, convict Tracy has escaped. His whereabouts in a district of twenty miles radius is absolutely unknown. Sheriff Cuddehe's office has been deluged with reports of his appearance. Each was traced down to its source by posse. All were groundless. Neil Rawley, shot by Tracy, when the convict killed Policeman Breez at Fremont last night, died today. Deputy Sheriff Williams is not yet dead and has a good chance to live.

To this time, Tracy has killed three men since his first appearance near Seattle Thursday morning. All three were well known to the public here. This has incited hundreds to join the hunters. One hardware store, named to supply arms for the posses, has given out its complete stock in this line. Specials are leaving on the railway heading into the adjacent country every few hours with reinforcements. Parties are dropped off all along the route between here and Woodland.

At about 1 o'clock this morning Tracy was first seen after his encounter at Fremont at a house on the outskirts of Ballard. He shouted his defiance to the occupants and coolly proceeded to hitch up a horse and buggy.

He drove away south of the town of Ballard in the direction of Seattle. The next authentic report brought to the sheriff after daybreak this morning contained the information that the man had evidently slept in Woodland park, within the Seattle city limits. He left the park shortly before sunrise in his stolen rig.

Though suburban residents in every quarter have notified the sheriff of strange men supposed to be in their neighborhood, the most believable report received after that of Tracy's departure from Woodland park is that of his appearance near Bothell where yesterday's desperate encounter was fought.

The Post-Intelligencer's staff correspondent, in a bulletin sent from Bothell this afternoon, stated that the convict was reported to have been seen about three miles south of Bothell driving on the country road. Poses were called in and pocketed in a circle about the neighborhood where he was supposed to be. They beat the brush to a central point, all meeting there. Believing that Tracy had eluded them, they dispersed, each heading toward Lake Washington on the edge of the city. Cuddehe recalled the greater part of his immediate deputies and their volunteers, and proceeded back toward Seattle, establishing a line of possees to populate the entire surrounding country with armed guards in parties of from three to seven members each.

ALL ROADS GUARDED.  
A Close Watch Is Being Kept For Fugitive.

Seattle, Wash., July 4.—A special to the Post-Intelligencer from Bothell, Wash., says:

Sheriff Cuddehe is here with thirty men in wait for the escape of David Merrill, the Oregon convict, who escaped with Tracy, was released today. While he resembled the fugitive, it was clearly shown he was not the man wanted.

STRIKERS' PLACES FILLED.  
Union Pacific Strike Situation Becomes More Alarming.

Omaha, Neb., July 4.—The first attempt to break the strike of the Union Pacific strikers was made this morning, when twenty-two men who had arrived early last evening were put to work. There were twenty-seven in the party, but five refused to go to work when they reached the shops.

The men are guarded by an extra force of company watchmen, and will eat and sleep near the shops. A feature of their arrival was a strike of the bricklayers and hodcarriers of the new shops, under construction. These men shied bricks and stones at the new arrivals as they marched past the shops, and then walked out and declared they would not work on shops in which non-union labor was to be employed.

Thus the strike takes on another complication, as the masons and their helpers declare work will be tied up on the new buildings if the company insists on hiring new men.

Another consignment of fourteen new men arrived tonight to take positions in the machine shops at Omaha. No resistance was offered to their being taken to the shop yards, and the men were given quarters in boarding cars near the shops. Vice President Wilson said tonight that five of the men brought in were union men, and had accompanied the others to protect the interests of the union. All the others, with the exception of nine, failed to report for duty this morning.

Railroad officials are still reticent about the future action of the company will be, but indications are that it is the intention to use every effort to start the machine shops as early as possible. Trains are still running regularly and with very little delay, and one official said today that engines are still in good condition.

SUSPECT RELEASED.  
Boise, Ida., July 4.—The man held at Nampa as a suspect in the Tracy-Merrill case, was released today.

RAILROAD DISASTER  
NARROWLY AVERTED

Butte, Mont., July 4.—A special to the Miner from Fort Benton says a heavy freight on the Great Northern ran into a washout at Rhinecoulee yesterday morning. The engine and tender went down a distance of twelve feet, burying the engineer and fireman in the soft earth beneath the engine. Both bodies were crushed into shapeless masses.

The lateness of the through passenger train saved it from destruction. The fast train was due to reach the scene of the wreck at the time the freight dashed into the washout, but being late, the right of way had been given to the freight. Heavy rains the past few days have raised havoc with roadbeds of the through trains in this section of the country.

SCHOOL HISTORY MUST  
DO JUSTICE TO SCHLEY.  
New Orleans, July 4.—The bill of Representative Smith penalizing the use of any history which does not do full and fair justice to Admiral Schley, today passed the senate and was immediately signed by the governor. The bill provides that before any history of the Spanish war shall be used in any of the public schools, it shall have been examined and the fact ascertained that the part played by Admiral Schley off San Diego is treated justly, and that he is given credit for the victory over Cervera.

The use of a history partisan to Sampson is prohibited under penalty of fines.

MONTANA'S NEW CAPITOL.  
Building Turned Over to State Yesterday.

Butte, Mont., July 4.—A special to the Miner from Helena says that Montana's capitol was formally turned over to the state by the building commission today. Impressive ceremonies accompanied the event, which were conducted before one of the most notable gatherings of distinguished men ever held in the state. Governor Toole and United States Senators W. A. Clark and Paris Gibson made appropriate addresses.

CARSON ORPHANS' HOME  
DESTROYED BY FIRE  
Carson, Nev., July 4.—Fire today destroyed the state orphan's home. The fire is supposed to have started from the stoves used by the inmates. No lives were lost. The loss to the state will be \$20,000, covered by insurance.

ELKS PURCHASE HOME.  
Baltimore, Md., July 4.—Henry W. Meers of this city, one of the supreme trustees of the Order of the Elks, reports today that the order has secured a national home for its aged and indigent members by the purchase of the Hotel Bedford, at Bedford City, Va. This building was erected in 1880 and its original cost, with fittings, was \$120,000. It has accommodations for 250 inmates. The home is now thoroughly furnished and will be opened Oct. 1. The committee which purchased the property included M. D. Detweiler and Judge Fisher of Jamestown, N. Y., Mayor Brennan of Birmingham, Ala., George P. Kronk of Omaha, and the supreme ruler of the order, Mr. Charles B. Pickett of Waterloo, Ia. The purchase has been officially approved by the supreme trustees.

Cuba a Free Republic.  
We said Cuba should become a free republic and we have kept our word. (Loud applause.) To have turned Cuba over to the hands of its own people immediately after the withdrawal of the Spanish flag would have meant ruin and chaos. We established a government in the island; we established peace and order. We began to provide for the future of the Cuban people who had fought against the miracle of their oppressors; we instituted a public school system, modeled upon that which has been so potent a factor in the development of the United States. We cleaned the cities in Cuba for the first time in their history. We changed them from being the most unhealthy to being among the healthiest cities of the civilized world. We introduced a system of orderly justice to succeed one of irresponsible and arbitrary despotism, so that any man, rich or poor, weak or strong, can take appeal and know that he would prove his rights. And then, when in the fullness of time we felt they could walk alone, we turned over the government to them. (Loud applause.) There is one thing, our policy toward Cuba has not yet met with its entire fruition. It will meet with it. Cuba must occupy a peculiar relation to us in the field of international politics. She must in the larger sense be a part of the general political system in international affairs in which this republic stands as the head. She has asserted to that view and in return this nation is bound to give her special economy and privileges not given to other nations.

Praises the Army.  
But speaking broadly and generally, peace has come. Our army has received its reward. And what was the reward of our army? The reward of the consciousness of duty well done. (Loud applause.) Our soldiers have fought, have toiled, have struggled so that when victory came they might turn over the government to the civil authorities. (Loud applause.) Victory came. Today the proclamation of peace and amnesty has been promulgated, and at the same time our generals have been notified that they are to be supreme in the islands. (Loud applause.) Does not that speak well, oh, my brethren, for our army, for our troops, that the troops of these people who were hoping for a material reward to put the power into the hands of the civil authorities?

By law we are allowed an army of a maximum of 100,000 men and a minimum of 60,000 men, while this war has gone on we have steadily reduced that army until now by orders promulgated its limit is 60,000, and as a matter of fact we have 2,000 or 3,000 fewer actually under arms. That speaks well for our institutions.

It speaks well for the triumphs of the policies which as a nation we have been identified during the past four years, and men and women of the United States, it shows how slight was the warrant for the fears expressed by those who said that this war would follow the path of the small army that was authorized.

No body of our citizens deserves franker and more generous recognition at the hands of the country than the officers and enlisted men of Uncle Sam's uniform. (Loud applause.) For there is no body of our citizens which gives more disinterested services with less thought of a material reward and proportionately in any way to them.

Under our form of government, with its great decentralization of power, some of those problems must be solved through the work of private individuals working by themselves, others by the association into the various groups of groups of private citizens and others yet through the various governmental agencies of municipality, state and nation.

Especially great, especially difficult are the problems caused by the growth and concentration of great individual, and also, above all, of great corporate fortunes.

It is immensely for the interests of the country that there should be such individual and corporate wealth as long as it is used right, and when not used right, then it becomes a serious menace and danger. (Loud applause.)

The instruments and methods with which we are to meet these new problems must in many cases be new, but the purpose lying behind the use of these methods or those instruments must, if we are to succeed, be now as in the past, simply in accordance with the immutable laws of order, of justice and of right. We may need, and in my belief, will need, new legislation conceived in no radical or revolutionary spirit, but in a spirit of common sense, common honesty and a resolute desire to face facts as they are. (Loud applause.)

We will need new legislation, but while laws are being made, it is infinitely more important that they should be administered in accordance with the principles that have marked honest administration from the beginning of recorded history. In the last analysis, the most important department of civilized government is the department of justice. Think what it means. The department of justice, justice that means that each man, rich or poor, strong or weak, shall have his rights and shall not be allowed to do wrong to his fellow. (Loud applause.)

And you, here of this city, have a right to feel proud of your representative in the cabinet, the man under whom we can guarantee that the department of justice will be such in fact as well as in name. (Loud and continued applause. Cries of "Knox! Knox!")

A Boost For Knox.  
When it comes to practice, the ounce of performance outweighs the ton of promise. And under Mr. Knox there has been very much more than an ounce of performance. (Loud applause.) Oh, my fellow countrymen, as we face these infinitely difficult problems, let us ever bear in mind that, though we need the highest qualities of the intellect in order to work out practical schemes for their solution, yet we need a thousand times more, what counts for many, many times as much as intellect—we need character. (Cries of "That is it" and applause.)

Character, that compound of honesty and courage and common sense, will avail us more in the long run than any brilliancy on the stump or any advising legislative means and methods. The brilliancy is good. We need the intellect; we need the best intellect we can get; we need the best intelligence; we need more still—character. We need common sense, common honesty and resolute courage. (Loud applause.)

We need what Mr. Knox has shown—

(Continued on Page 2)

## TRUE PATRIOTISM.



"A lover of the Fourth, just the same."

## TO OPEN APRIL 30, 1904 FATAL HEAD-ON COLLISION

President Issues Proclamation Declaring Exposition Postponed.  
Electric Cars Crowded With Pleasure Seekers Collide With Terrible Results—Fifteen Passengers Killed and Thirty Injured—Many Prominent Business Men Among Victims.

Washington, July 4.—The president has issued a proclamation in accordance with the act of congress announcing to the world the postponement until April 30, 1904, of the opening of the Louisiana Purchase exposition.

The proclamation says:

"Whereas, It was declared and proclaimed by the president in his proclamation of Aug. 20, 1901, that such international exhibition would be opened in the city of St. Louis not later than the first day of December thereafter, and, whereas, Section 3 of the act of congress, approved June 28, 1902, entitled 'An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes,' provides that the date for the holding of the said international exhibition and specifically states that said commission shall provide for the dedication of the buildings of the Louisiana Purchase exposition in said city of St. Louis not later than the 30th day of April, 1904, with appropriate ceremonies, and thereafter said exposition shall be opened to the public at such time as may be designated by said commission, subject to the approval of said commission not later than the first day of May, 1904, and shall be closed at such time as the national commission may determine, subject to the approval of said commission, but not later than the first day of December, thereafter;

"Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, do hereby declare and proclaim the afore-said provision of law to the end that it may be definitely and formally known that such international exhibition will be opened in the city of St. Louis, in the state of Missouri, not later than May 1, 1904, and shall be closed not later than Dec. 1, of that year.

Utica, N. Y., July 5.—On the electric road near Gloversville last night, there was a collision between two cars crowded with passengers, by which fifteen persons were killed and thirty injured. For a distance of four miles north of Gloversville the Mountain Lake railway, an electric road, connects Gloversville with a popular place of resort or picnic ground.

As it was the Fourth of July, the place was crowded with pleasure seekers. Last night the cars were filled with people coming home from the grounds. At 10:30 p. m., about two and one-half miles north of Gloversville, there was a collision between two cars, one bound north and one bound south. They came together head-on with terrific velocity. As a result, the fifteen persons were killed outright, and twenty-nine injured. The latter were taken to the hospital.

As it was a holiday, there were many business men among those on the car. It is impossible to get the names of all at present. City Recorder Frank C. Wood of Gloversville had his back broken, and is in a critical condition.

## COURT GRANTS WRITS NEWS MORE HOPEFUL

Gaynor and Greene Granted Appeals—Action on Governor's Motion Postponed.

Quebec, July 4.—Judge Caron today rendered judgment in the Gaynor-Greene case. He granted the motion made by the counsel for the accused for writ of certiorari, ordering Magistrate La Fontaine to produce before the superior court by the return of the writ all documents in his possession relating to these cases. As to the motions made by counsel for the United States government to amend the returns of Sheriff Langlier and Jailer Valeo to the writs of habeas corpus, Justice Caron stated that he would not render the judgment thereon until all documents were before the court. He then adjourned the court until next Friday, when Magistrate La Fontaine is expected to produce all documents relating to the case.

Commander of Thetis Thinks He Will Succeed in Locating Lost Steamers.

Seattle, Wash., July 4.—A letter received from Lieutenant Gamble of the revenue cutter Thetis gives the latest news brought to Seattle concerning the fate of the steamers Portland and Jeanie. It is hopeful. The cutter, June 23 was at Nome preparing to depart for the neighborhood of the merchantmen.

A letter written to Lieutenant Charles Satterlee of the revenue cutter Grant, now on Puget sound, contains the following: "We are now searching for the lost steamers Portland and Jeanie, which were carried up into the Arctic and caught in the ice. We are here at Nome getting more coal. If we don't encounter them further south, it means Point Barrow for our destination. The season is very late. The Thetis has encountered a great deal of ice, but we hope to get these vessels."

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(Continued on Page 2)

## ROOSEVELT ADDRESSES HALF A MILLION PEOPLE

Eulogizes the Army For Faithful Performance of Its Duty in the Philippines.

Expresses Regret That Reciprocity Measure Was Not Passed at Last Session of Congress.

Pittsburg, July 4.—Half a million persons greeted President Roosevelt in Pittsburg today. Many came from the industrial towns within 100 miles of the city. It was the distinguished guest's first visit to Pittsburg as president, and his welcome was most enthusiastic. From the Union station to the speaker's stand in Schenley park, nearly four miles away, it was one continuous cheer.

At the Wilkesburg station of the Pennsylvania railroad, a local reception committee, headed by George T. Oliver, boarded the train. The run into Union station consumed twenty minutes, during which time the members of the committee were introduced into the presidential party. Attorney General Knox, who is a Pittsburg native, making the party acquainted. As the train passed Shady Side station, Hampton battery B of the Pennsylvania national guard began the fire of the presidential salute of twenty-one guns. The last gun was fired as the president stepped from his car.

The president was then escorted to his carriage. Those who occupied the carriage with the president were City Recorder J. O. Brown, United States Attorney General J. P. Knox, George B. Cortelyou, secretary to the president. The other carriages in waiting were promptly filled by the reception committee. Brigadier General John A. Wylie commanded the military escort, which numbered 3,000 men, representing the Eighteenth regiment, the Fourteenth regiment, the Tenth regiment, who saw Philippine service, Sheridan cavalry troop of Tynes, the boys' brigades and independent military organizations.

When the head of the military escort reached a position opposite the speaker's stand it was halted. The president stood in company front with arms at present. As the president and those in carriages passed in review, the band struck up the stirring strains of "Hail to the Chief." The music was fairly drowned by the cheering of the 200,000 persons in the stand and on the amphitheatre-like hillside which rose in front.

The invocation was pronounced by the Rev. John H. Prugh, D. D., pastor of Grace Reformed church, Pittsburg. The president of the general synod of reformed churches in the United States, which church Mr. Roosevelt attends in Washington.

The Declaration of Independence was read by General Huggins, and then followed the oration of the day by the president of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt.

The president said:

Mr. Mayor and My Fellow Citizens, My Fellow Americans, Men and Women of Western Pennsylvania: You have just listened to the reading of the great document which signaled our entrance into the field of nationhood 128 years ago. That entry was but the promise which had to be made good by the performance of those men and their children and their children's children.

As we are good if they are backed up by deeds, and only so. (Applause.)

The Declaration continues to be read with pride by us year after year, and stands as a symbol of hope for the people of all the world because its promise was made good, because its words were supplemented by deeds, because after the men who signed it and upon their shoulders, and generation by generation, did their work in turn.

The Declaration of Independence had to be supplemented in the first place by the payment of the nation's debts and administrative statesmanship—the constitution—under which we now live. The document promulgated in 1789 under which Washington became our first president, supplemented the declaration of 1776.

We showed in the revolution that we had a right to be free; we showed when we constructed the more perfect union of the old confederacy that we knew how to use that right as it needed to be used. (Applause.)

And then seventy years and more passed and then came again upon the nation the days of iron need. There came again the day that demanded all that was best, life itself, of the bravest and truest of the nation's sons. And what a splendid sacrifice! We, the people, and America, until then the incarnate genius of peace, sprang to her feet, with sword and shield, a helmeted queen among nations; when the great guns came and the nation's children they sprang forward to do the mighty deeds which, if left undone, would have meant that the words to which we have listened today would have been meaningless platitudes.

These were the two great epochs in the nation's history, the epoch of the founding of the Union and the epoch of its preservation; the epoch of Washington and the epoch of Abraham Lincoln. (Loud applause.)

Cuba a Free Republic.  
We said Cuba should become a free republic and we have kept our word. (Loud applause.) To have turned Cuba over to the hands of its own people immediately after the withdrawal of the Spanish flag would have meant ruin and chaos. We established a government in the island; we established peace and order. We began to provide for the future of the Cuban people who had fought against the miracle of their oppressors; we instituted a public school system, modeled upon that which has been so potent a factor in the development of the United States. We cleaned the cities in Cuba for the first time in their history. We changed them from being the most unhealthy to being among the healthiest cities of the civilized world. We introduced a system of orderly justice to succeed one of irresponsible and arbitrary despotism, so that any man, rich or poor, weak or strong, can take appeal and know that he would prove his rights. And then, when in the fullness of time we felt they could walk alone, we turned over the government to them. (Loud applause.) There is one thing, our policy toward Cuba has not yet met with its entire fruition. It will meet with it. Cuba must occupy a peculiar relation to us in the field of international politics. She must in the larger sense be a part of the general political system in international affairs in which this republic stands as the head. She has asserted to that view and in return this nation is bound to give her special economy and privileges not given to other nations.

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Especially great, especially difficult are the problems caused by the growth and concentration of great individual, and also, above all, of great corporate fortunes.

It is immensely for the interests of the country that there should be such individual and corporate wealth as long as it is used right, and when not used right, then it becomes a serious menace and danger. (Loud applause.)

The instruments and methods with which we are to meet these new problems must in many cases be new, but the purpose lying behind the use of these methods or those instruments must, if we are to succeed, be now as in the past, simply in accordance with the immutable laws of order, of justice and of right. We may need, and in my belief, will need, new legislation conceived in no radical or revolutionary spirit, but in a spirit of common sense, common honesty and a resolute desire to face facts as they are. (Loud applause.)

We will need new legislation, but while laws are being made, it is infinitely more important that they should be administered in accordance with the principles that have marked honest administration from the beginning of recorded history. In the last analysis, the most important department of civilized government is the department of justice. Think what it means. The department of justice, justice that means that each man, rich or poor, strong or weak, shall have his rights and shall not be allowed to do wrong to his fellow. (Loud applause.)

And you, here of this city, have a right to feel proud of your representative in the cabinet, the man under whom we can guarantee that the department of justice will be such in fact as well as in name. (Loud and continued applause. Cries of "Knox! Knox!")

A Boost For Knox.  
When it comes to practice, the ounce of performance outweighs the ton of promise. And under Mr. Knox there has been very much more than an ounce of performance. (Loud applause.) Oh, my fellow countrymen, as we face these infinitely difficult problems, let us ever bear in mind that, though we need the highest qualities of the intellect in order to work out practical schemes for their solution, yet we need a thousand times more, what counts for many, many times as much as intellect—we need character. (Cries of "That is it" and applause.)

Character, that compound of honesty and courage and common sense, will avail us more in the long run than any brilliancy on the stump or any advising legislative means and methods. The brilliancy is good. We need the intellect; we need the best intellect we can get; we need the best intelligence; we need more still—character. We need common sense, common honesty and resolute courage. (Loud applause.)

We need what Mr. Knox has shown—

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international politics. She must in the larger sense be a part of the general political system in international affairs in which this republic stands as the head. She has asserted to that view and in return this nation is bound to give her special economy and privileges not given to other nations.

I regret that a measure of reciprocity with Cuba is not already embodied in statute or in treaty, but it is just as sure as fate. (Loud applause.)

And now a word as to the Philippines. There are yet troubles in the Moro country, the country of the Mohammedan tribes, but in the Philippines, among the Filipinos, among the people who have been in insurrection, peace now reigns.

It may be, I think unlikely, but it is possible that here and there some seeming dead coal of insurrection may lie for the moment fanned into a live piece of ember and burst into a fitful flame. If so, that flame will be stamped out. (Applause.)

## Praises the Army.

But speaking broadly and generally, peace has come. Our army has received its reward. And what was the reward of our army? The reward of the consciousness of duty well done. (Loud applause.) Our soldiers have fought, have toiled, have struggled so that when victory came they might turn over the government to the civil authorities. (Loud applause.) Victory came. Today the proclamation of peace and amnesty has been promulgated, and at the same time our generals have been notified that they are to be supreme in the islands. (Loud applause.) Does not that speak well, oh, my brethren, for our army, for our troops, that the troops of these people who were hoping for a material reward to put the power into the hands of the civil authorities?

By law we are allowed an army of a maximum of 100,000 men and a minimum of 60,000 men, while this war has gone on we have steadily reduced that army until now by orders promulgated its limit is 60,000, and as a matter of fact we have 2,000 or 3,000 fewer actually under arms. That speaks well for our institutions.

It speaks well for the triumphs of the policies which as a nation we have been identified during the past four years, and men and women of the United States, it shows how slight was the warrant for the fears expressed by those who said that this war would follow the path of the small army that was authorized.